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The course which the President is pura long way toward ruining the symmetry

It is never worth while to waste time

inquiring where the Democratic party will stand on any issue. It is only necessary to locate the Republican party, and the other will be found "ferninst" It.

Mr. Bryan's Chairman Jones will not be re-elected to the Senate from Arkansas, but he has the consolation that his cottonbaling monopoly is a first-class thing and that the patents have years to live.

The arrival in England of a party of American mechanics with a lot of riveting panic among the Britishers. They think the Americans are going to clinch things.

Having proved to its own satisfaction,

When General Miles declared that military operations in the Philippines had been conducted with "marked severity" he reflected not only on the military officers in command there, but on the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. And he said this not in an off-hand speech, but in a written paper.

The Democratic House leader, Mr. Richardson, after his experience on Thursday with the Danish investigating committee, cannot be congratulated upon his ability as a scandal hunter, but in the copyrighting and publishing of government books printed upon plates furnished by the public he is a brilliant success.

Republican opposition to the subsidy bill has grown so strong in the House that there is no probability of it passing. Many members would vote for a measure which they believed would contribute directly to the encouragement of the American shipbuilding and carrying trade, but they regard the Senate bill as badly drawn and

in the congressional election this fall "Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and This is probably true, consequently the less a Republican paper outside the fighting land has to say in advocacy of ship subsidies the better it will be for the party.

Mr. Bryan announces as his plan of campaign that Democrats everywhere should instructions either for or against the Kansas City platform at every mocracy," whatever that may be, should their instructions all the way up to the national convention

An Indiana exchange which takes posithe large number of special bills passed by Congress is due to the penurious policy of Mr. Evans. As a matter of fact, the cases garding officials we can at least have recourse to well-known facts.

Abraham Lincoln Brick, the acceptable representative of the Thirteenth district was elected in 1900 by 2,200 plurality. Noth ing has occurred in that district of farmers and manufacturing people to cause a desire for a change to a Democrat. Consequently, when the Democratic opponent of Mr. Brick, whose name is Hering, preown election he is what those who pack fish call green, but he will know what it is to be pickled after the votes are

judgment that he was a man of broad States will secure the peace of the world, the mass of the people implies that the Department direct that postal funds and | weather will permit.

and educational relations form the strongest tie." No one can deny that this is a broad, humanitarian view. Other provisions of the will of less public interest are equally indicative of strong character.

THE ALLIED PEOPLE'S PARTY A press dispatch declares that a new political organization called the "Allied People's Party" was formed at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday. The statement is only partly true. The name is an amendment, but the ideas are the same that have found expression in platforms ever since the war for the union. This is particularly the case with the money plank. Fiat money has been the heresy of more than one century. France tried it in earnest more than a century ago. In this country there has been a flat money party under some name since 1872. It has been called the Labor Reform party, the Greenback party, the Union Labor party and the National People's party. Between presidential elections the names Farmers' Alliance and Populist have been used. To-day the political ele-Persons sending the Journal through the mails | ments which assembled in Louisville this week are better known as Populists-a cause, better than any other word, "populist" represents an aggregation of political heresies which have been or are now advocated.

The effort to fuse into one organization all of the bits of political organization out side the two leading parties is most commendable. In the past we have had no less than four or five political organizations which have insisted on having the names of their candidates printed on the ballots. the last presidential election in Indiana the electors of five little parties were put upon the ballot, the aggregate vote of which was about 13,500. If all these little parties could be induced to unite in the Allied People's party the State ballot would be less than half the present size, costing only half as much to print, and curtailing the time expended in counting and tabulating votes more than one-half. Indeed, it is within bounds to say that \$50,000 would be saved to the State in printing, the time of election officers and other expenses incident to the printing and returning of votes. With but suing against the alleged beef trust will go | three tickets on the ballot it would not be of the trust as a Democratic issue this fall. purpose in voting much inconvenience. Nine-tenths of the voters will favor the ica by the official German press is exfusing of all the odds and ends of crankism into a combination of cranks. What so large a majority would favor should be acceded to by so inconsiderable a minority. One argument which should appeal to each party of a few hundreds is that after election each could claim the larger part of the vote as representing their vote, so that the 15,000 or 20,000 votes which all of them cast could be claimed as the vote of each faction. This would be a practical illustra- opinion

tion of fiatism in parties. As for the platform of the Allied People's party it is very little changed. The practical world has marched on beyond flat money, having learned from experience that a paper currency which is not to be finally redeemable in gold is not the money by reason of the three years' presence of | by which values can be measured. Those American troops in Cuba, that the United | who talk of "scientific money" are bewild-States intended to annex Cuba the Spring- | eringly expert in sentence-making, and by reason of the withdrawal of the federal | cannot learn from experience. The only who classified the publications for the newspaper postal rates. Bundles of papers, no matter what the quality of reform they advocate, must pay other than newspaper rates when sent to others than bona fide subscribers. In the past the treasury has been swindled out of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year by frauds perpetrated under the newspaper rate, therefore its ending should be applauded as a signal victory for reform and should be indorsed by all genuine

ABSURD VIEWS REGARDING GER-

MAN-AMERICANS. Few Americans carry in stock such a diversified lot of whimsical notions as does Mr. Poultney Bigelow, journalist, author, traveler and lecturer. He has done some first-rate newspaper correspondence, written some very readable books and lectured acceptably on history at several Americolleges, but for a man who knows a good deal concerning men and affairs he occasionally gives utterance to very ridiculous views. Of this character is an article which he contributed to a London paper a few days ago dealing with German immi-The St. Louis Globe-Demo rat says that gration to the United States. Perhaps his argument on the subject cannot be better summarized than is done by a cablegram

Mr. Bigelow estimates one-third of the American people to be of German descent, ciable portion of this number could be united and organized under German auspices it would prove a nucleus for an imanalyzes the difference in the character of fore and since 1870. In the first case the danger of competition largely ceases." emigrants were republicans at heart, having tasted the bitterness of monarchical aband were actuated by such hatred of the German government that had war broken out between the United States and Germany it is fair to assume they would have been willing to fight against the fatherland. The war of 1870, however, continues Mr. Bigelow, made Germany a great power. With the growth of freedom in Germany came the growth of the millionaire aristocracy in America, as powerful and harmful as anything of its kind in Europe. Nowadays, therefore, the German emigrants pecuniary gain. They live in the United States as aliens until they accumu-

Mr. Bigelow lived a good deal in Germany is at heart a patriotic American. He personal friend of Emperor William, but in the foregoing statement he does great injustice to both peoples and imputes to Emperor William clandestine and sinister motives which no honorable head of a government could entertain. By implication he imputes to the Emperor a design to unite organize German-Americans into a nucleus for a German state. Aside from remotest attempt in that direction would be regarded as a deadly insult by

Mr. Bigelow's reference to "the million-Cecil Rhodes's will bears out the general triotism as any other equal number of citifor each of the American great national emergency the rich men Territories, five for Germany of the country have been as prompt as any and several for each of the British colo- in tendering their support and services nies, all in Oxford University, England, is to the government, and their gifts to edua very remarkable one. This liberal and cational and charitable objects are a form unprecedented bequest is based on the of patriotism that only they can practice. statement that "a good understanding be- The insinuation that "the millionaire aristween England, Germany and the United | tocracy" exercise a baneful influence on

different feelings. "Nowadays," says Mr. | not easily understood. Bigelow, "the German emigrants are actuated almost entirely by a desire for pecuniary gain. They live in the United States as aliens until they accumulate fortune; they then return to the fatherand." From this he seems to imply that these recent German immigrants would be good subjects to operate on as a nucleus for a German state because, not being Americans at heart, like the early immigrants, they would rather fight for the fatherland than against it. The idea is almost too fantastic for serious consideration. There is not the slightest evidence nor any reason to believe that the German emigrants who have come to this country since 1870 are any less favorably disposed toward republican ideas and institutions than those who came before. The statement that they come only to make money, that they live here as aliens until they accumulate fortunes and then return to the fatherland is ridiculously untrue. It is true of the Chinese and perhaps of a class of Austro-Hungarian miners, but not of Germans. Of all the foreigners who come to the United States none are so prompt to avail themselves of our naturalization laws and become American citizens as Germans. So far from being a general rule it is a rare thing for a German who has accumulated a fortune in this country to return to Germany to live.

With some accomplishments, Mr. Bigelow has an itch for writing, and in exploiting these fantastic views in an English paper sire to produce something that would harmonize with British prejudices. He seems to have succeeded, for the dispatch says:

The Morning Post, referring editorially to | Punch. Mr. Bigelow's article, says it thinks it may help to solve the problem of the mo ives of Prince Henry's visit to the United States. The paper suggests that the abuse of Amerplained by the desire of the German govrnment to consolidate the loyalty of the German-Americans, and that Prince Henry's visit had the twofold object of gratifying Emperor William's subjects in the United States and Julling American suspicions and of throwing a glamour over the designs of founding a German state in

America If anything could add to the absurdity of Mr. Bigelow's views it would be this ponderously serious treatment of them by a leading organ of British conservative

REGULATING RAILWAY RATES.

The address delivered by Hon. C. A. Prouty, of Vermont, before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is an interesting contribution to current discussion concerning railway freight rates. The quessolution of which in the interests of the people may involve ultimately the question field Republican is now engaged in proving, they believe what they assert, but they of government ownership or control of the roads, for if the people cannot get stable, soldiers, that the United States intends to | new feature of the platform is the denunci- just and equal rates in any other way they may, as a last resort, demand government ownership of the roads. This is a remote contingency, but it is possible.

> Mr. Prouty has been a member of the Interstate-commerce Commission several years, and has studied the subject of freight rates at close range. His address was a strong presentation of what he regards as the most threatening danger in the railway situation to-day, namely, high and exorbitant freight rates. He admitted that just now and for some time past the crying evil in railway management had been discriminating rates, but he held that the ultimate danger which confronts the people is not preferential, but excessive transportation changes, not discriminating, but extortionate rates. He based his argutonnage is increasing and gross revenues are gaining, freight rates are advancing. He attributed this state of things to the fact that by means of mergers, consolidations and combinations competition is being gradually eliminated from the entire gued that the Interstate-commerce Comand says it is obvious that if any appre- | pel the charging of just and reasonable tribunal," he said, "clothed with the power portant German state. The writer then to inquire whether a railroad rate is just, German emigration to the United States be- and to make it just if found unjust, the solutism. They became American citizens it must be by government authority, and if conferred on some other tribunal. Congress will probably come to that conclusion.

> The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin are actuated almost entirely by a desire mechanical industries of the country. It shows a remarkable growth during the late a fortune; they then return to the decade from 1890 to 1900. In that period the total number of manufacturing establishments increased from 355,415 to 512,726; capital invested from \$6,525,156,486 to \$9,874,664,wage earners from 4,251,613 to 5,321,087; wages paid from \$1,891,228,321 to \$2,330,273,021; values of products from \$5,162,044,076 to \$7,-360,954,597. Indiana ranks eighth as a manufacturing State both in number of establishments and value of products, the States ahead of her being New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey and Missouri in the order named, Only one other State shows as large a per cent, of increase in number of establishments and value of products from 1890 to of establishments increased from 12,354 to 18.015; capital invested from \$131,605,366 to \$234.481.528; salaries paid from \$9,172,718 to \$10,526,293; wage earners from 110,590 to 155,-956: wages paid from \$42,577,258 to \$66,847,317; value of products from \$226,825,082 to \$378,-120,140. In 1890 Indiana stood eleventh as a eighth. All of the seven States that stood ahead of her in 1900 occupied the same relative rank in 1890, none of them gaining a point during the decade, while Indiana

great majority are weak and dependent stamps be deposited in safer places than enough to be viciously influenced by a small ordinary safes. Banks are usually safer places for money than a postoffice safe. But the greatest blunder of all is Mr. Since the plundering of the stamp deposits Bigelow's characterization of German-born of the Chicago postoffice thousands of dol-Americans. Presuming that the early Ger- lars' worth of stamps have been stolen. man emigrants to the United States were | If there is an agency for the sale of stolen republican at heart and became American stamps, as has been stated, the loss to the says that since the establishment of the postoffices which do a small business should German empire in 1870 German emigrants | carry large stocks of stamps, as has been to this country have been actuated by very | reported by several burglarized offices, is

There appeared in the Journal yesterday brief but significant dispatch from Berlin, stating that the Central Association of German Manufacturers has called a conference of all trusts, syndicates engaged in trade and associations of manufacturers, to be held in Berlin April 9, to discuss the economic advantages of combinations. was added that three hundred such combinations have been organized in Germany during the past few years. This is a new evidence that trusts are not confined growth of modern business conditions. It appears, further, that in Germany they are recognized as offering certain economic

THE HUMORISTS.

At the Historical-Novel Play.

He-I suppose, before seeing one of these plays, one should read the book. She-Yes. Then, in some cases, one might

Foiled.

Philadelphia Record. "I will kill you," hissed the villain with the infoll sword, "and that will be the end." "No, it won't," retorted the beautiful heroine; 'this is New York, and if you kill me the case, will go on forever.

Georgia Camp Meeting.

avold the play,

the doors, and give him where he came from!"

Misunderstanding.

Smithson (the celebrated poet, novelist, playwright, etc.)—But, my dear young lady, I really understand you. I haven't been winning any pingpong tournament. I don't play. Miss Brown-Oh, but surely I heard our hostess say you were the Mr. Smithson.

But She's Different.

Catholic Standard. "Yes," said Henpeck, "I married her because thought her the most even-tempered woman I

had ever met. "And now you know that she isn't." "Well-er-not exactly. She's very even-tempered; always mad about something."

Too Great a Sacrifice.

Chicago Tribune. Impassioned Lover-Tell me, my angel, what to lo to prove my love. Oh, that I might, like some knight of old, battle for you, suffer for

Sweet Girl-I wish you would give up smoking. Impassioned Lover-Oh, come, now, that's ask-

ASSESSMENT OF STOCKS

IMPORTANT RULING BY FEDERAL JUDGES AT CHICAGO.

Public Utility Corporations Must Pay Active Business, High Prices and Few Taxes on Securities, with Earnings as Basis of Value.

Federal Circuit and District courts, respeca result of mandamus proceedings in the state courts some time ago, was read from this extra money till the corporations shall have paid in the 60 or 70 per cent, which the corporations will have to pay about issued. The court appointed masters to determine the exact amounts which should and as real competition could not be by the following corporations: The Union secured by legislation the next best Traction Company, the Consolidated Tracthe Chicago Edison Company, the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company and the

Chicago Telephone Company. The court holds that the taxing bodies erred in taking the stock market value of stocks for a taxing basis, holding that the market values are largely fictitious. following is laid down by the court as the proper determination of the reassessment for the year 1900: "The basis shall be the et earnings of the several complainants for the year ending April 1, 1900, proper allowance being made for depreciation and replacement, but not for extension, and reduced further by the additional taxes that the enforcement of this rule produces. Upon this basis the value of complainants' capital stock, including franchises and tangible property shall be capitalized upon a ratio of 6 per cent.; this equalized by a reduction of 30 per cent. and then divided Upon this (capitalization) the tax shall be extended as the true rate for 1900. exclusive of interest and penalties, not to exceed 8 37-100 per cent., from which shall be subtracted the taxes already paid and the balance will be the sum allowed. The enforcement of this rule cuts the original reassessment something over \$2,000,000. The reassessment of the corporations folfollowed the campaign waged by the Teachers' Federation of Chicago, the teachers claiming that the corporations were escaping just taxation. A writ of mandamus issued by the Circuit Court compelling the State Board of Equilization to make a new assessment for 1900 which should include the value of franchises and capital stock was sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. The Federal Court assumed jurisdiction in the injunction cases on the ground that otherwise the corporations would be unjustly deprived of their property.

FELL 300 FEET, YET LIVES.

Marvelous Escape from Death of a Miner Who Tumbled Down a Shaft.

YORK, April 4 .- After falling 300 feet down a mine shaft at Hibernia, N. J., Andrew Michalino, a miner, is still alive side. When his companions found him not only breathing but giving signs of life that indicated a possibility of recovery they were almost as much surprised as if they had seen the dead arise. Quickly he was hoisted up and taken to a hospital. He manufacturing State, while in 1900 she stood | survived the journey and is still alive. One of his legs is broken and his head is badly

Visitors at Mrs. McKinley's Home. CANTON, O., April 4.-Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Mrs. Duncan, of Cleveland, the latter a sister of the late President. arrived here to-day for a visit with Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley's condition is about the same. She goes out driving and visits the cemetery every day that the

ABOUT THE ONLY DISTURBING ELE-

Prices Slightly Easier-Iron and Steel Textiles and the Cereals-Weekly Bank Clearings Report.

NEW YORK, April 4.-R. G. Dun & Co. weekly review to-morrow will say: Labor controversies continue to be the only seriously disturbing events in the industrial world, and while many disagree-

ments have been promptly settled, others have appeared to interrupt production and make manufacturers conservative about new undertakings. Retail distribution of spring wearing apparel received a check from the more inclement weather in many ocalities, yet merchandise of most staple lines is purchased freely and collections Growth of Monopolies Certain to Conare satisfactory at nearly all points except the South.

Supplies of iron and steel do not seem in any immediate danger of overtaking demand. In fact, the prospect of labor disturbances on May 1 makes the situation still more uncertain, and those who hoped for equilibrium in the market by July 1 are less sanguine. Midsummer seems to be the dividing line as to quotations, prices after July 1 averaging about \$1 per ton less than earlier deliverles, while the few | this meeting is social legislation and social fortunate sellers of spot material continue activity. The first session was held this to secure large premiums. Pittsburg pig afternoon, at which Frank Leske, of this iron is definitely higher and large contracts | city, presided. The principal meeting was are still under negotiation between the held to-night, when the annual address was bessemer producers and the leading consumers. Coke continues to move a little man of the Interstate-commerce Commismore freely, yet prices are fully sustained. In the markets for textile products there

is a distinctly firm tone. Labor troubles and the high position of raw cotton are both factors of strength, while mills have orders that will occupy their full capacity nominally without change the scarcity of available supplies makes it a simple matter to hold prices. Export inquiry for sheetings and drills has increased, but makers insist on higher prices than are offered in many cases. It is between seasons for woolen goods, and there is the usual quiet except where buyers are anxiously looking for goods to replace deliveries interrupted the strike at Olneyville and vicinity. No improvement is recorded in conditions at foot wear shops in New England, where only the larger manufacturers are able to keep going. Prices of shoes are unchanged. although buyers are holding back for better terms. Leather has steadied under the additional support of heavy exports. Domestic hides again average lower. outlook resulted in a dull market for the cereals and only small changes in prices.

Widely divergent views as to the crop Wheat receipts for the week were but 2,-074,699 bu, against 3,357,135 last year, while exports from all ports of the United States amounted to 3,365,070 bu, compared with 4,626,037 a year ago. There was not the customary loss in receipts of corn-1,580,505 bu comparing with 1,602,027 a year ago-but Atlantic exports were only 204,356 bu, against 3,046,891 bu last year. It is not surprising that cotton is so firmly held in view of the dispatches from the South. These reports indicate small stocks of old cotton and a decrease of acreage for the next crop, with smaller sales of fertilizers and a

backward season. The course of commodity prices during the month of March indicates a seasonable tendency downward. Dun's index number giving the aggregate of quotations proporoned to consumption was 99,222 on April 1, against 101,593 a month previous. This decline of 2.3 per cent. was mainly due to the higher temperature, which accelerated the output of garden and dairy products. Failures in the United States this week were 167, against 195 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 29 last year,

BRADSTREET ON TRADE.

Failures Are Reported.

NEW YORK, April 4.-Bradstreet's to-

morrow will say

The great underlying features of trade and industry remain as favorable as here-CHICAGO, April 4.—The decision of tofore. Bradstreet's quarterly returns of the primary cause of the economic revolu-Judges Grosscup and Humphrey, of the failures, bank clearings and prices all point to a heavy business having been done in tively, in the injunction cases brought by the first three months of the year at fair seven Chicago public utility corporations to profits, while most indications as to crop prevent the collection of taxes assessed as prospects favor a good summer and fall business. Cooler weather and the natural reaction from the before-Easter activity the bench by Judge Grosscup to-day. It is has quieted retail trade East and West, in the nature of a compromise. The court | while heavy rains and floods have interfinds that the reassessment was from 30 | fered with demand and movement in the ment on the fact that while the cost of to 40 per cent, too high on the stocks of | South. Jobbing distribution is naturally transportation is steadily decreasing, while | the companies affected, but declined to | less active than earlier in the season but is | pear, with the constantly diminishing time enjoin the various officials from collecting still of liberal volume. Practically unanwheat crop, which has improved instead of me the obvious tendency of industrial and the court regards as just. By this ruling | deteriorating from its autumn promise. Especially good reports come from the cen-\$5,000,000 in taxes before the injunction is tral West and the Southwest. Oats are coming up well and spring wheat planting. though backward, will soon become general. Wet, stormy weather in the Eastern | creed is 'every man for himself,' or shall tendency probably could not be stopped be collected. The injunction was asked for half of the cotton belt unquestionably has the world's great industries be hereafter interfered with farming preparations, conducted on a more humane and fraternal High water in the Mississippi valley has principle? That is to say, is society, after checked trade, and the movement of cotton | all, only a mass of struggling brutes fightthing was to prevent the evil results | tion Company, the South Chicago City Rail- | in this respect is acting as a stimulus to | ing for the best places and the biggest been favorably affected by the improved | referee, standing by to see that every dog outlook in the New England mills, where has fair play? If the outcome of it all is increases in wages have been conceded at many points. Special promise of activity is | progress seems to me almost a misfortune, held out this year in the building trades, and the highest civilization the greatest which are active buyers of white and yel- | catastrophe. I am not terrified by the cry low pine, hard woods and hardware. A of paternalism nor dismayed by unreasoncountry-wide activity in this latter trade is | ing clamor here in money, labor, in producreported, the only difficulty being the ob- tion and in distribution. They came with

taining of supplies fast enough. Price changes for the week are unimportant, cotton figuring most largely in the matter of advances, partly because of light weather market for wheat, with the tendency slightly downward on the generally conceded improved crop reports. Outside interest is small in the cereal and in corn. which is still reported the center of a speculative contest. The abnormal situation in this cereal discourages outside interest. Hog products, though helped by light receipts of hogs on some days, are rather easier, lard being lower on the week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 176, against 173 last week. 188 in this week last year and 182 in 1900. Wheat (including flour) exports for the week aggregate 4,446,917 bu, against 2,004,110 bu last week and 4,698,693 bu in this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1 to date aggregate 198,845,958 bu, against 154,-622,117 bu last season. Corn exports aggregate 330.531 bu, against 139,205 bu last week and 2,990,541 bu last year. From July 1, 1901, to date corn exports were 24,464,701 bu, against 146,956,878 bu last season.

No signs of weakness are to be found in iron and steel. The larger interests are reported about to place contracts for 100,000,-000 tons of bessemer pig for delivery in the fourth quarter, for which the price will be at least \$17 per ton at valley furnaces. What sales have been made this week have been made at \$17.50 to \$17.75 at valley furnaces. Steel is very scarce and billets are quoted at \$32, \$10 more than a year ago. Heavy orders for bar iron and steel are reported at Pittsburg and Chicago from implement, wagon and carriage manufacturers and business continued good even at the advance of \$2. The demand for finished material seems to be still in excess of the

Bradstreet's compilation of hog and beef prices points to the highest prices reached at this season of the year for more than ten years past. Hog products have advanced more than beef.

INDIANAPOLIS CLIMBING.

Gain in Clearings Last Week Larger

Than Increase in Other Big Cities. NEW YORK, April 4.- The following table, ompiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended April 3, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week

.\$1,189,023,800 Decrease.. 32.6 New York 163,115,487 Increase.. 7.7 137,628,568 Decrease.. 8.6 102,759,734 Decrease. 11.6 46,418,805 Increase...22.6 Deсгевна. 20.0

9,722,460 Decrease.. 0.1 Increase. 5. 899.708 Decrease..21. Meveland

Minneapolis 0.314.184 Increase. New Orleans 1, 256, 096 Decrease... 9,116,468 Detroit 0.038,392 Increase. Louisville Increase ... 0.200.366 ndianapolis MENT IN THE SITUATION. Providence Omaha. 6,963,494 Increase ... Milwaukee Increase...26. 488,040 Decrease. 1,842,367 Increase. Increase.

Dayton.

Evansville

212.874 Increase .32 Bloomington, Ill 188,128 Increase., 4.4 Jacksonville, Ill 7.362.500 Increase..27. *Columbus, O .\$1,964,161,327 Decrease. 23.1 Outside New York 765,137,527 Decrease. 1.1 *Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

2 586 100 Increase .. 11.

Increase ...

184 312 Decrease.

910, 426

ADDRESS BY MARTIN A KNAPP ON COMBINATIONS.

tinue-Other Topics Discussed by Political Economists.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.- The sixth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science began here today and will end to-morrow. There is a good attendance of members of the academy. The general topic for discussion at delivered by Hon. Martin A. Knapp, chairsion, who took for his subject "Equality of Opportunity in the Use of Transportation Facilities." He said in part:

"Our grandparents obtained their supplies mainly in the communities where they resided and only a few persons were concerned in their production. To-day it may safely be said that 5,000,000 of people and \$500,000,000 of capital are directly or indirectly employed in furnishing an ordinary When merchandise of every dedinner. scription is carried by the ton from one end of the land to the other at an average cost of less than three-quarters of a cent per mile, as is now the case, the expense of transport is but a trifling impediment to the widest distribution "As the means by which industrial prod-

ucts are distributed become more convenient, quicker in action and less expensive, the area of distribution rapidly enlarges. and as the area of distribution enlarges the competition of industrial forces in creases in something like geometrical ratio. The movement of property by rail in the large purchases of sole and belting, with United States alone already exceeds 2,000,-000 tons every twenty-four hours. "To-day the great enterprises of the world are in the hands of corporations, and the time is fast approaching when they will absorb all important undertakings. Why? Because the railroad and the steamship, ever widening the area of profitable distribution, furnish the opportunity, otherwise lacking, for the employment of larger and still larger capital. This opportunity

permits and encourages the concentration of financial resources; so that, within limits not yet ascertained, the larger the business the greater its possibilities of gain. But the legitimate, the inevitable offspring of corporations is monopoly. Why? Because the operation of these massive forces, impinging and grinding upon each other in every market, begets an extremity of mutual danger which always invites and often compels a common agreement as to prices and production; that is, a trust. "Thus the potent agencies by which distribution is now so rapidly and so cheaply effected, which so combine and intensify the forces of production, are fast altering the conditions and changing the character of industrial development. And the end

is not yet. What will be the ultimate effect of these methods of conveyance when brought to higher perfection and employed with still greater efficiency? When these agencies of commerce are increased in num- | ing the coming of Chinese persons and perber and capacity, as they will be; when cost is still further and greatly reduced as it will be; when speed is doubled, as it will be, and quadrupled, as it may be; when the whole United States shall have reached the density of population now existing in Great Britain how can industrial competition possibly survive? "In the measureless and transforming

effects of modern transportation and the ends to which it resistlessly tends I find tion upon which we have entered. "If it be true in the long run that where combination is possible competition is impossible, is it not equally true that combination becomes possible just in proportion as transportation becomes ampler, speedler and cheaper? So the opportunity, if not the necessity, for combination has already come in many lines of activity, and wil certainly come in many more. The circumstances that permit competition, its sine qua non, are mainly differences of conditions. Practically speaking, these differences have been chiefly found in the means of distribution. As those differences disapand cost of transport, the ability to combine will enlarge and the inducement to do

social development to-day, and that tendency, I predict, will be more and more marked as time goes on. "This, then, is the question: Shall we continue to enforce with precept and penalty the rule of competition, whose cruel bones, and is government simply an armed forever to be 'every man for himself' then the railroad and the steamship, and they

have come to stay. Prior to Mr. Knapp's address the chairman of the meeting, Prof. E. R. Johnson, receipts, caused by bad weather and con- a member of the Isthmian Canal Commistinued heavy exports. It has been a sion, introduced Prof. L. S. Rowe, president of the academy, who reviewed the work of the organization for the year. Professor Rowe dwelt upon the extension of the work of the academy, both in its publications and meetings. The former, he said, have become one of the important factors in the formation of intelligent opinion on great social and political questions, while the latter attract the leading authorities in the social and economic sciences. The subject at the afternoon session was

"The Child Labor Problem." Addresses were made by F. M. Brewer, of this city, on "Child Labor in the Department Store; Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, of New York, on "Machinery and Labor," and Hayes Robbins, dean of the Institute of Social Economics, of New York, on "The New South's Rare Opportunity.' Papers prepared by Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, on "Child Labor. with Special Reference to Industrial Conditions in the South," and Mrs. Florence islation and Public Sentiment in Their Re-

ception followed to-night's session. Spinks's Petition Denied.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.-Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States Circuit Court, iled an opinion here this afternoon denying the petition of Henry Spinks, who petitioned to be allowed to intervene as a party ulted in the appointment of Messrs. Mac-Kay, Shanley and Tatnall as receivers of the National Asphalt Company and the his petition, charges fraud and collusion on the part of officers of the two companies, and averred that the persons named for receivers were not the proper parties to discharge that trust. The granting of Spinks's petition would have reopened the whole case, so far as the appointment of receivers

McKinley Fund Collections.

CLEVELAND, April 4.-Judge William R. Day, president of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has made a request that all contributions to the memorial fund be forwarded to Myron T. Herrick, treasurer, at Cleveland. Many thousand dollars have been subscribed by to have all these collections in the hands of 21,645,965 Decrease. 31.3 | the national treasurer at an early date.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Partial List of the Good Things that

Will Regale To-Morrow's Readers. AUTOMOBILING IN INDIANAPOLIS Cost of keeping the horseless vehicle

and extent of its local use. THE BULL FIGHT AS IT IS-Amusing account by S. W. Gillilan of the Spanish sport as it is "pulled off" in Los Angeles.

ROYALTY IN BARE FEET-Winter variety of Kneipp cure practiced

at a Bavarian health resort. THE SIN OF BOOK-BORROWING-Ian Maclaren gives a number of good

IBLE CORROBORATED-Recently discovered Babylonian documents that antedate biblical history.

reasons for not lending books.

HOW TO DESTROY MOSQUITOES-Results given of scientific experiments made for the public benefit.

CIVILIZING THE MALAY-Twenty-five years of British experience

show what Americans may do in Phil-

GEORGE ADE'S SATIRE-The modern fable of the batch of letters, or one day with a busy man.

AN AFTER-THOUGHT-

Original story, by John K. Leys.

THE SHADOW OF A STAR-A half-true tale of an actress's maid.

by James L. Ford, author of "The Literary Shop.'

STUDY IN LICHENS-Some interesting facts told about these

parasites, by Hugh McMillan, D. D. Illustrated fashions, a review of the labor field, literary news and gossip, city and suburban social news, a chapter of theatrical and musical gossip, etc., also go to the making of an up-to-date issue.

TWO MEASURES UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE CONGRESS.

ting Up New Bars, and in House

There Were Like Speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The Senate today began consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, making the opening speech. He pointed out forcefully the necessity for the exclusion of Chinese laborers and carefully and elaborately analyzed the bill. He said that it had been constructed on the basis of existing law, in the light of experience and of the decisions of the courts. While its provisions were drastic, the bill, some respects was more liberal than the Geary act. In conclusion Mr. Mitchell warned the Republicans of the Senate that if they failed to pass the proposed bill, which had been agreed upon by a nonpartisan committee and insisted upon enforcing the passage of a statute, which is "inadequate and insufficient," then, at the coming election look out for such a vote of condemnation of the Republican party on the Pacific coast as we have never heard since the overthrow of the Republican

party in 1864. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, introduced the following substitute for the bill: "That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulatsons of Chinese descent into the United States and the residence of such persons therein be and the same are hereby extended, and continued in full force and effect until the 7th day of December, 1904, and so long as the treaty between China and the United States concluded March 17, 1894, may be continued in force by virtue of the extension thereof.'

When Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, appeared on the floor of the Senate to-day, after a protracted absence, during which he passed through a warm and unsuccessful contest for re-election, he was surrounded immediately by many of his colleagues, all anxious to learn the details of the contest. He was given a most cordial greeting by senators on both sides of the chamber. The Indian appropriation bill was under

onsideration for a time, but was not completed. A concurrent resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the two branches of Congress to attend the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the remains of General William S Rosecrans from California to their final resting place in Arlington Cemetery, near this city. The committee on the part of the Senate was named as follows: Senators Foraker, Spooner, Proctor, Bate and Pet-

The reading of the Chinese exclusion bill then was begun, and various committee amendments and amendments in phraseology were agreed to. Mr. Quay gave notice of the following amendment as an additional section: "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exclude Chinese Christians or Chinese who assisted in the defense or relief of the foreign legations or the Pe-Tang Cathedral in the city of Peinquiry by Mr. Quay, Mr. Penrose, in charge of the measure, said he could not accept the amendment, as not a member of

the immigration committee was in favor "How many Chinese will that amendment let in?" inquired Mr. Mitchell. "I hope it will have the effect," replied Mr. Quay, "of Christianizing the entire Chinese empire. "It would let in at least a million," suggested Mr. Mitchell. 'Quite likely 35,000,000," interjected Mr.

Without concluding the reading of the

bill, the Senate, at 5:15 p. m., went into

executive session, and, at 5:18 p. m. ad-

Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 4.- The House today began consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill. No opponents of the general principle of the exclusion appeared, but members were divided in their support of the two bills presented. Messrs. Hitt of Illinois, Perkins of New York and Adams of Pennsylvania supported the majority till, and Messrs. Clark of Missouri, Kahn of California and Naphen of Massachusetts spoke for the minority substitute. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, who had personal charge of the exclusion bill, said the committee was unanimous in the opinion that the admission of Chinese laborers into this coun-Kelley, general secretary of the National try would be a serious evil. One of the Consumers' League, of New York, on "Leg- main problems which the committee had to solve, he said, was in connection with the lation to the Child Labor Problem." were admission of the privileged classes, travelread during the afternoon session. A re- ers, officials, teachers and students, so as to prevent fraud and at the same time to avoid harassing and tormenting bona fide Chinese merchants.

Savings Company to Liquidate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.- The United States Savings and Loan Company, with business covering this and several adjoindefendant in the proceedings which re- ing States, has gone into liquidation. The step was taken at the request of Public Examiner Johnson, who sent a letter to John Douglas, the director in charge. The Asphalt Company of America. Spinks, in | public examiner is in charge of the association, with Mr. Douglas acting manager. The assets are given at \$800,000 and the liabilities at an equal figure. The expenses of liquidation are expected to cause a sufficient shrinkage to give the creditors about

Cemeteries Cannot Be Run for Profit.

80c on the dollar.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 4.-It is fliegal in the State of Minnesota to form a corporation to own or manage a cemetery for pecuniary profit. In the case of P. E Brown and others against the Maplewood Cemetery Association of Luverne the Supreme Court to-day reversed the lower court. The private incorporators took in over \$6,000 from the sale of lots and put schools and school children throughout the | it in their pockets as owners of the cemcountry, especially on Jan. 29, McKinley's etery. The Supreme Court decision says birthday. Judge Day announces his desire | all this money must be accounted for to the lot owners as stockholders, and must be used in improvement of the cemetery.